

VERMONT MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG

REPORT,  
ADDRESSES  
AND POEM

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1890

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Roswell Farnham  
Bradford, Vermont,

From  
The Free Press Association  
Burlington, Vt.

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VERMONT MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG

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REPORT

OF THE

VERMONT COMMISSIONERS

1890

INCLUDING THE SPEECHES AND POEM  
AT THE DEDICATION,  
OCT. 9, 1889



BURLINGTON :  
THE FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION  
1890



973, 734  
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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

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*To His Excellency, the Governor :*

The Commissioners to build Monuments to Vermont valor at Gettysburg, appointed under the act of the General Assembly, in 1886, and continued in office by the act of 1888, respectfully report that the work entrusted to them was substantially completed in the autumn of 1889, and the five monuments erected under their supervision were publicly dedicated on the 9th day of October, 1889 ; and the future charge thereof was at that time accepted by the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

It may be said without boastfulness, because such is the uniform testimony of visitors to Gettysburg and of the newspapers in different states, that the Vermont monuments compare favorably with any of the more than two hundred monuments now standing upon that field, although many others cost more money: and as a whole they fittingly commemorate the unsurpassed valor and fidelity of the troops from this State upon that field and other fields of the Civil War.

In this final report, therefore, it may be of interest to embrace, with an account of the ceremonies and utterances attending the dedication,

### A BRIEF HISTORY

Of the inception and progress of the enterprise.

In his annual message to the Legislature at the October session in 1886, Governor Ormsbee referred to the movement in several states to make Gettysburg the monumental field of the war, by reason of the magnitude and importance of the battle as well as of the ease with which the field can be visited by multitudes, and

after speaking of the prominent part taken in the battle by the volunteers from this State, he concluded as follows :

“I recommend that liberal provision be made for the early erection of a suitable monument on the battle-field of Gettysburg, to mark the spot where the soldiers of Vermont rendered such signal service to State and Nation, that it may not become a matter of doubt, and to commemorate and perpetuate their patriotism and valor.”

In pursuance of this recommendation an act was passed, at that session, appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of sites upon the battle-field and for kindred purposes, (to include, also, the expenses of the commission) and the further sum of \$6,500 was appropriated for monuments. The commission, of which the act made the Governor a member, was appointed by an executive order dated December 18, 1886, as follows :

#### THE COMMISSION.

Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Governor of Vermont.  
James H. Walbridge, North Bennington, Second Regiment.  
Thomas O. Seaver, Woodstock, Third Regiment.  
French F. Carrick, St. Johnsbury, Fourth Regiment.  
Cornelius H. Forbes, Brandon, Fifth Regiment.  
Thos. B. Kennedy, Fairfield, Sixth Regiment.  
Geo. Grenville Benedict, Burlington, Twelfth Regiment.  
Albert Clarke, Rutland, Thirteenth Regiment.  
Noble F. Dunshee, Bristol, Fourteenth Regiment.  
Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Fifteenth Regiment.  
Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Sixteenth Regiment.  
William Wells, Burlington, First Regiment of Cavalry.  
Cassius Peck, Brookfield, Co. F, First U. S. Sharpshooters.  
Homer R. Stoughton, Shelby Iron Works, Ala., Co. E, Second U.  
S. Sharpshooters.

Curtis Abbott, Boston, Mass., Co. H, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.  
Edward H. Ripley, Mendon, for the State at large.

Fred E. Smith, Montpelier, for the State at large.

F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans, for the State at large.

The Commission met in Rutland on the 30th day of December and organized by choosing Governor Ormsbee, chairman, and Albert Clarke, secretary.

### USES OF THE FUNDS.

After visiting the field the Commissioners decided, in view of the inadequacy of the fund to erect separate memorials for each of the eleven Vermont regiments and three detached companies from this State, engaged in the battle, that as the Vermont troops were in five bodies, there should be one State monument to commemorate them all, to stand on a conspicuous spot in the central position held by the Second Brigade, and four smaller monuments to mark the positions of the other organizations. This plan was carried into execution, and with very general satisfaction among the survivors of the fourteen organizations.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, being a chartered and permanent organization, had already secured locations and opened roads along most of the positions held by the Union troops. They were (and are still) extending their possessions and improvements as fast as their means would permit. All the states which had made appropriations for sites for monuments had, after investigation, turned over the money to that Association. The Commission paid the Association \$1,500, and took from it an agreement, which is published in the Report of 1888, to secure any sites needed, not already owned by the Association, and also to open and maintain roads to the same and to care for the monuments perpetually.

After obtaining plans and submitting them to contractors for proposals, it became obvious that the fund was still insufficient for

monuments that would compare well with those of other states, and it was decided to supplement it, by accepting such aid as might be tendered by patriotic and generous citizens. Contributions in money amounting to \$3,188.50, and contributions in designs, material and labor, stated at \$750.00, were made by private persons and gladly accepted by the Commission. A list of the donors appears in the appendix. There were, however, unavoidable delays in the execution of the work, and meanwhile there had been such improvement in the monuments erected at Gettysburg by other states, that public opinion and the judgment of the Commissioners coincided in the adoption of plans which required more money still. The facts and designs were submitted to the General Assembly of 1888, and Governor Ormsbee, in his retiring message, said:

“ By an examination of the design [for the State monument] you  
“will see that it would be a much more perfect whole if surmounted  
“by a figure or statue, and there has been a very general expression  
“from many sources that this work might be crowned by a statue of  
“the late Gen. George J. Stannard. This would indeed be a most  
“fitting and grateful finish to this work of art and memorial of the  
“State to her soldier sons.

“The work of the Commission, in reference to the four other  
“monuments which it decided to erect upon the field, is going forward. To complete the work, including the statue as suggested,  
“will require in the aggregate about \$8,000. I earnestly recommend  
“that you take such measures as will accord with the proverbial  
“patriotism of our people, and enable the Commission to finish this  
“work as well and completely as our soldiers did theirs.”

Governor Dillingham cordially concurred in this recommendation. The Legislature made the appropriation as recommended, and added \$1,000 to the amount, towards defraying the expenses of a suitable dedication.

## THE STATE MONUMENT AND STANNARD STATUE.

In pursuance of this new legislation, the Commissioners invited the submission of designs and proposals for a bronze statue of General Stannard. Five artists, in different parts of the country, presented designs for this statue, or specimens of their work, and proposals were received from several bronze founders for the casting.

The Commissioners became favorably impressed with the work of Mr. Karl Gerhardt, of Hartford, Conn., whose equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam, at Brooklyn, Conn., and statues of Josiah Bartlett at Amesbury, Mass., and of Gen. Warren, on Little Round Top at Gettysburg, had successfully passed the ordeal of high criticism and secured for the young sculptor valuable orders from other cities and states; and as he also made the most satisfactory proposal for the model and bronze casting, a contract was closed with him on the 31st day of January, 1889. To make a heroic portrait statue for a monument 55 feet in height was a difficult task, and the difficulty was increased by the fact that no good profile photograph of the deceased General could be found. Members of the Commission inspected the work several times during the progress of modeling the statue, and finally a plaster cast of the head was taken by the artist to Burlington and shown to Mrs. Stannard and her daughters, who pronounced it an excellent portrait.

It is well known that General Stannard did not lose his right arm until some time after the battle of Gettysburg;\* but as this statue was designed to commemorate valor and typify sacrifice in the war as a whole, it was thought proper that the figure should be represented with an empty sleeve, as the hero appeared at the close of the war.

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\* Gen. Stannard lost his right arm at Fort Harrison, Va., September 30, 1864.

The statue was cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, of New York, and was inspected at their works and accepted after they had placed it upon the monument.

As was anticipated, it adds finish and impressiveness to a beautiful structure, and the monument, as a whole, is the most classic, stately and commanding object on that portion of the field, if not upon the entire field. The Commissioners congratulate the State upon the good fortune which attended their contracts, through which the work was well executed at a cost far below the estimates of many good judges of such work, who have viewed the finished structure.

#### THE FIRST BRIGADE MONUMENT.

The figure of a lion, which symbolizes the character of the old First Brigade, was given a pose and expression by the artist, Mr. C. W. Reed, of Boston, which almost tells the story of the brigade's protection of the left flank of the army from an expected attack, and shows its alertness and anxiety within hearing and easy reach of the terrific conflict of the third day of the battle, at its right and rear. No little difficulty was experienced in finding a sculptor capable of modeling this expressive figure, and willing to do it for such a sum as the Commissioners could pay. A modeler from Rome undertook it and failed. Finally two young artists of Boston, Mr. Herbert W. Beattie and Mr. Richard E. Brooks, who had recently returned from their studies in Europe, successfully performed the task at their studio in South Quincy, Mass. Their model was not only faithful to the design, but it developed the anatomy of the figure much in the style of Barye, whose animal sculpture is such a striking feature of modern French art. It was seen by the critics and praised by nearly all the Boston newspapers, several of which devoted considerable space to descriptions of it, and to the story which it was intended to tell. One of these notices is given in the Appendix.

The model was reproduced in light Dummerston granite by Wallace and Willis Carrick, twin brothers, and members of the contracting company at St. Johnsbury, some of whose granite statuary had already attracted attention, notwithstanding their youth. They are entitled to a share of the credit for executing a work which has prominent mention in the guide books of Gettysburg and is spoken of by critics as one of the few genuine works of art upon the field.

### THE CAVALRY MONUMENT.

By request of members of the Commission who served in the First Vermont Cavalry, the sum of \$1,000 was turned over to the Vermont Cavalry Reunion Society, which prepared its own designs and contracted for the Cavalry Monument. This is a massive rectangular block of Barre granite, resting on a base of cut and rock-faced stone, and surmounted by a capstone bearing in front the badge of Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, and on the opposite face a medallion with crossed sabre and carbine. The monument marks the position where the charging squadrons encountered a most destructive converging fire, and near which their gallant leader in the charge, Gen. Farnsworth, was killed. It has been and still is in contemplation by the survivors of Farnsworth's brigade, to erect a Cavalry Brigade Monument on the line from which these heroic troopers made their famous charge.

### THE SHARPSHOOTER MONUMENTS.

The monument to Company F, First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, has the distinction of being the only white marble monument on the field—the Battlefield Memorial Association having made an exception to its rule requiring monuments to be of either granite or bronze, on account of the excellent quality of the Rutland marble. This monument stands to the west of the Emmitsburg road, and is much visited and admired, not only for its intrinsic

beauty, but because its position, far in advance of the Union line, indicates service of especial danger and distinction. Not less noticeable is the massive granite monolith, rising from a base of the same material, which commemorates the service of Companies E. and H. of the Second U. S. Sharpshooters. The hornet's nest, in *bas relief* upon its front, is a unique feature and has given the monument a name which causes it to be much visited. It recalls the story of the gallant stand made by this handful of men against the overwhelming advance of Law's brigade, an officer of which reported that they there "encountered a perfect hornet's nest of sharpshooters." The monument stands upon the Slyder farm, near the opening of the gorge of the "Devil's Den."

#### THE MONUMENTS AS A WHOLE

Mark all the important positions held by Vermont troops in the battle ; and the inscriptions, while necessarily limited by space and the rigid rules of the Battlefield Memorial Association to the simple facts of history without a word of praise, indicate the proud distinction attained by the soldiers of Vermont at Gettysburg, and on so many other fields. The utmost care was taken in the preparation, arrangement and cutting of these inscriptions, and they are believed to be free from errors of any kind. Being "the abstract and brief chronicle" of great events, they are here published in connection with cuts of the monuments, and no doubt they will be treasured in many a Vermont home.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS :

Appropriations of 1886.....	\$ 9,000 00
“ “ 1888.....	9,000 00
Contributions.....	3,913 50
Interest on Deposits.....	133 10
	<hr/>
	\$22,046 60

## EXPENDITURES :

Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.....	\$ 1,500 00
State Monument and Statue.....	11,750 00
First Brigade Monument.....	1,303 00
Cavalry Monument (paid Cavalry Association).....	1,000 00
Company F, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters' Monument.....	1,200 00
Companies E. and H., 2nd U. S. S. Monument.....	800 00
Drawings, Photographs and Plates.....	347 10
Telegraphing, Express, Postage and Stationery, Secretary's Office.....	39 86
Stenographers.....	104 85
Advertising and Papers.....	6 75
Services of Secretary.....	200 00
Travelling and incidental Expenses of Commissioners.....	1,140 98
Expenses of Dedication.....	1,027 93
Cost of Printing and Distributing Reports.....	258 10
	<hr/>
	\$20,678 57

### A RECOMMENDATION.

Thus, after all bills were paid, inclusive of the printing of this Report, the sum of \$1,368.03 was left in the hands of the Commission, and has been turned over to the State Treasurer.

Application was made to the Commission last year for a further grant to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. It was urged in behalf of that Association that it has incurred large expense in opening roads to the sites of three of the Vermont monuments; and that Vermont's contribution of \$1,500 was smaller in proportion to the number of its organizations engaged in the battle than those of other States. It was also represented that the Association will soon erect a magnificent bronze memorial at what is known as "the high-water mark" of the battle, bearing a record of the action of the organizations which repulsed Pickett's charge, in which three of Vermont's regiments will have a place. For this special object liberal appropriations have already been made by most of the States whose troops were there engaged. In view of the needs of the Battlefield Memorial Association, of the great work it has done and is doing, of the future care of the monuments to which it is pledged, and of the evident justice of the claim above stated, it was unanimously voted by the Commissioners at their last meeting to recommend to the Legislature to grant to said Association \$1,000 of this surplus fund.

IN CONCLUSION,

The Commissioners wish to express their gratitude for the cordial and generous support which they have received from the Legislature and people of Vermont and the contributors to their fund ; for the co-operation of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association ; and for hospitable greetings from the authorities and people of Gettysburg and the State of Pennsylvania.

By authority of the Commission,

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE. *Chairman.*

ALBERT CLARKE. *Secretary.*

Montpelier. Oct. 20, 1890.







INSCRIPTIONS ON THE STATE MONUMENTS.

(WEST FACE)

[STATE COAT OF ARMS.]  
VERMONT  
IN HONOR OF HER SONS  
WHO FOUGHT ON THIS FIELD.

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(NORTH FACE)

FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE :  
SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH  
AND SIXTH REGIMENTS,  
BRIG. GEN. L. A. GRANT, COMMANDING :  
SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

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THE BRIGADE REACHED THE FIELD  
NEAR LITTLE ROUND TOP IN THE AFTERNOON  
OF JULY 2, 1863, BY A FORCED MARCH OF  
THIRTY-TWO MILES, AND SOON AFTER  
WAS ASSIGNED TO THE LEFT UNION FLANK,  
WHERE IT HELD A LINE FROM THE SUMMIT OF  
ROUND TOP TO THE TANEYTOWN ROAD  
UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

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(EAST FACE)

SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE :  
TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH,  
FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENTS :  
BRIG. GEN. GEORGE J. STANNARD, COMMANDING ;  
THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS.

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The Brigade arrived on Cemetery Hill, July, 1863. The Twelfth and Fifteenth Regiments were detached to guard the Corps trains. About sunset, July 2, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth moved to this part of the field, re-took Battery C, Fifth U. S., and re-established the Union line.

July 3, these Regiments held the front line in advance of this spot. In the crisis of the day, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth changed front, and advancing 200 yards to the right, assaulted the flank of Pickett's Division. The Sixteenth then moved back 400 yards to the left and charged the flank of Wilcox's and Perry's Brigades. The Fourteenth supported these charges. The Brigade captured three flags and many prisoners.

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(SOUTH FACE)

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY :  
FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.

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THIS REGIMENT FOUGHT STUART'S CAVALRY AT  
HANOVER, JUNE 30, 1863, OPPOSED HAMPTON'S CAVALRY  
AT HUNTERSTOWN, JULY 2, AND CHARGED THROUGH THE  
FIRST TEXAS INFANTRY AND UPON THE LINE OF LAW'S  
BRIGADE AT THE FOOT OF ROUND TOP, JULY 3.

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VERMONT SHARPSHOOTERS :  
CO. F. FIRST U. S. S. ; CO'S E AND H. SECOND U. S. S. :  
SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

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JULY 2, COMPANY F AIDED IN CHECKING THE ADVANCE  
OF WILCOX'S BRIGADE WEST OF SEMINARY RIDGE,  
COMPANIES E AND H RESISTED LAW'S BRIGADE  
WEST OF DEVIL'S DEN AND UPON THE ROUND TOPS,  
JULY 3, THE THREE COMPANIES TOOK PART  
IN THE REPULSE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE.



INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENT TO THE FIRST BRIGADE :

(RIGHT SIDE)

FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE :

SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH REGIMENTS :  
SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

Organized in the summer of 1861, by Major General William F. Smith, and commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks and Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. L. A. Grant, this Brigade fought in whole or part with the Army of the Potomac from the First Bull Run to Appomattox. Aggregating—including the Eleventh regiment, for a year part of the Brigade,—11,137 officers and men, it gave 2,439 lives to the Union cause.

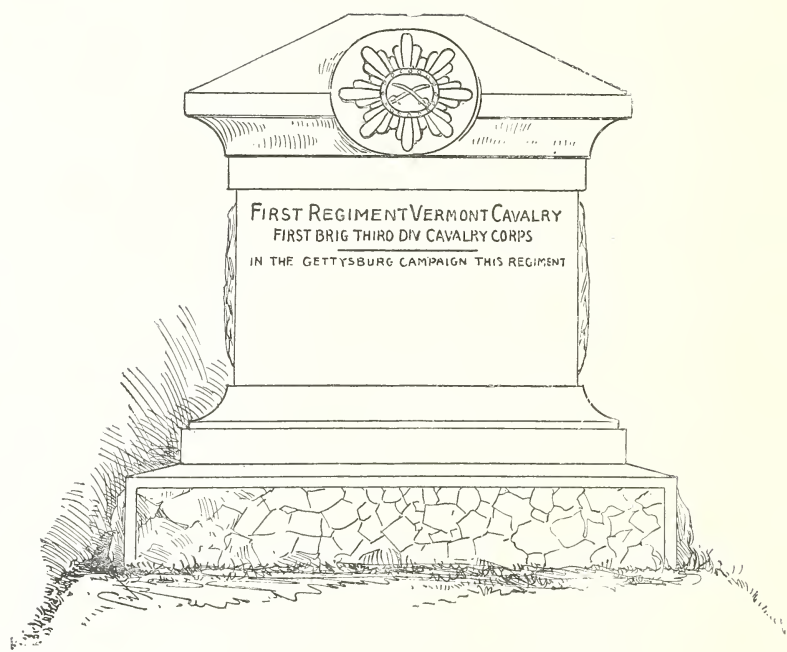
Killed and mortally wounded in action, 1128 : died of disease and by accident, 1009 : died in Confederate prisons, 302 : wounded, not mortally, 2265 :—total, 4704.

(LEFT SIDE)

Reaching this field, by a forced march of thirty-two miles, in the evening of July 2d, the Brigade took position on the left Union flank, near this point, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, and held the same July 3d and 4th.

FIRST BULL RUN.  
LEE'S MILL.  
WILLIAMSBURG.  
GOLDING'S FARM.  
SAVAGE'S STATION.  
WHITE OAK SWAMP.  
CRAMPTON'S PASS.  
ANTIETAM.  
FREDERICKSBURG, DEC. 13, '62  
MARYE'S HEIGHTS.  
SALEM HEIGHTS.  
FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 5, '63.  
GETTYSBURG.  
FUNKSTOWN.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION.  
WILDERNESS.  
SPOTTSYLVANIA.  
COLD HARBOR.  
PETERSBURG, JUNE 18, '64.  
REAM'S STATION.  
WELDON RAILROAD.  
CHARLESTOWN.  
OPEQUON.  
FISHER'S HILL.  
CEDAR CREEK.  
PETERSBURG, MARCH 25, '65.  
PETERSBURG, APRIL 2, '65.  
SAILOR'S CREEK.



INSCRIPTIONS ON CAVALRY MONUMENT.

(FRONT)

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.  
FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.

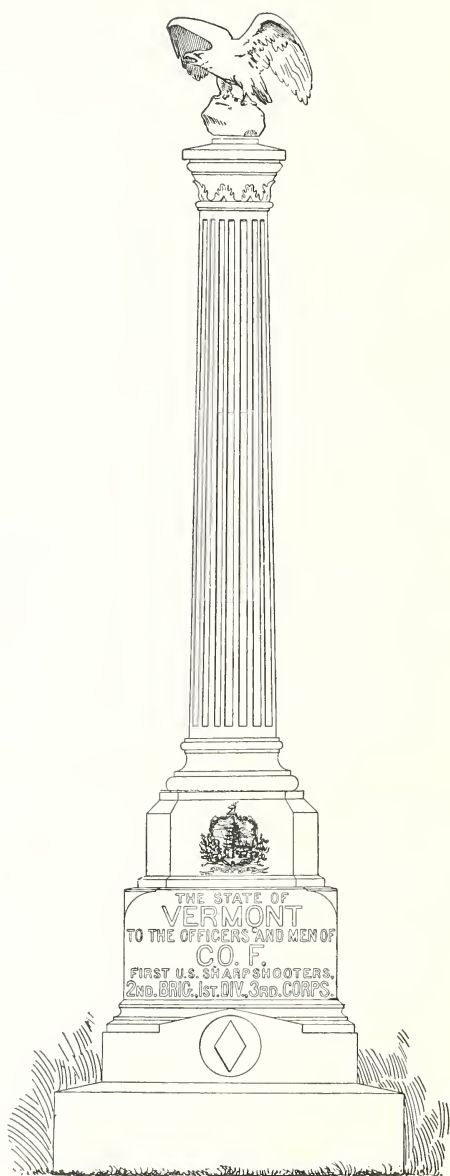
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ENTERED THE UNITED STATES SERVICE NOV. 19, 1861. MUSTERED OUT AUG. 9, 1865. TOOK PART IN THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG, WILDERNESS, YELLOW TAVERN, WINCHESTER, CEDAR CREEK, WAYNSBORO, FIVE FORKS, APPOMATTOX STATION, AND 67 OTHER BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS. AGGREGATE, 2297 OFFICERS AND MEN. KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED IN ACTION, 102; DIED OF DISEASE AND BY ACCIDENTS, 123; DIED IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS, 172;—TOTAL, 397. TOTAL WOUNDED IN ACTION, 275.

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(REAR)

IN THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, THIS REGIMENT FOUGHT STUART'S CAVALRY AT HANOVER, PA., JUNE 30, AND AT HUNTERSTOWN, JULY 2; AND ON THIS FIELD, JULY 3, LED BY GEN. ELON J. FARNSWORTH, WHO FELL NEAR THIS SPOT, CHARGED THROUGH THE FIRST TEXAS INFANTRY AND TO THE LINE OF LAW'S BRIGADE, RECEIVING THE FIRE OF FIVE CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS AND TWO BATTERIES, AND LOSING 67 MEN.



INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENT TO CO. F, U. S. S.

(FRONT)

THE STATE OF  
VERMONT  
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF  
CO. F,  
1st U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,  
2nd BRIG., 1st DIV., 3rd CORPS.

—————  
(RIGHT FACE)

ENGAGED AT THIS POINT ON THE MORNING  
OF JULY 2, 1863 ;

ON CEMETERY RIDGE AT 2 O'CLOCK  
P. M. JULY 3 : ON THE SKIRMISH LINE  
NEAR THE PEACH ORCHARD, JULY 4.

PRESENT FOR DUTY,	44
KILLED,	1
WOUNDED,	4

—————  
(LEFT FACE)

CO. F.  
FIRST U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.  
ORGANIZED IN VERMONT IN 1861 :  
ASSIGNED TO 3D CORPS, 1862 :  
TO 5TH CORPS, APRIL, 1862 ;  
TO 3D CORPS, 1863.  
AND TO 2D CORPS, 1864.

—————  
(REAR)

BATTLES :

YORKTOWN,	ANTIETAM,	WILDERNESS.
HANOVER, C. H.,	FREDERICKSBURG,	TODD'S TAVERN,
MECHANICSVILLE.	CHANCELLORSVILLE,	SPOTTSYLVANIA,
GAINES' MILL,	GETTYSBURG,	COLD HARBOR,
MALVERN HILL,	KELLY'S FORD,	PETERSBURG,
SECOND BULL RUN,	LOCUST GROVE,	WELDON R. R.,

AND MANY MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN ENLISTED,	177.
KILLED,	32.
WOUNDED.	45.
TOTAL,	77.



INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENT TO CO.'S E AND H, U. S. S.

(FRONT)

COMPANIES E AND H,  
SECOND UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS :  
SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS.

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ARRIVED ON THE FIELD JULY 1 AT 6 P. M. JULY 2, MET THE ONSET OF LONGSTREET'S CORPS NEAR THIS POINT AND HELPED TO CHECK ITS ADVANCE UPON ROUND TOP. JULY 3, REINFORCED THE FRONT LINES IN THE REPULSE OF PICKETT'S ASSAULT; JULY 4, SKIRMISHED ALL DAY ALONG THE EMMITTSBURG ROAD.

NUMBER ENGAGED, 48; WOUNDED, 9; CAPTURED, 6.

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(REAR)

ORGANIZED IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1861, AND AGGREGATING 430 OFFICERS AND MEN, THESE COMPANIES TOOK PART IN THE BATTLES OF ORANGE COURT HOUSE, RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, SULPHUR SPRINGS, SECOND BULL RUN, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, ANTIETAM, FREDERICKSBURG, CHANCELLORSVILLE, GETTYSBURG, WAPPING'S HEIGHTS, AUBURN, VA., KELLY'S FORD, BRANDY STATION, ORANGE GROVE, MINE RUN, WILDERNESS, PO RIVER, SPOTTSYLVANIA, NORTH ANNA, TOTOPOTOMOY, COLD HARBOR, PETERSBURG, JUNE 16, '64, DEEP BOTTOM, PETERSBURG, SEPT. 10, '64, BOYDTON PLANK ROAD, WELDON RAILROAD AND HATCHER'S RUN. CONSOLIDATED WITH THE FOURTH VERMONT, FEB. 25, 1865, THESE COMPANIES SERVED WITH THAT REGIMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED, 40; WOUNDED, 90. MUSTERED OUT JULY, 1865.

## DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS.

The monuments were dedicated with impressive public exercises on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1889. Favorable excursion rates over the railroads were secured by the Commission, and a large number of the veterans and citizens of Vermont showed their interest in the occasion by taking the journey from Vermont to Gettysburg. On the 8th a special train of thirteen cars, bearing some five hundred Vermonters, left Jersey City and arrived at Gettysburg the same evening. "Vermont Day" at Gettysburg opened with clear skies and cool air. The following appointments had been made :

### OFFICERS OF THE DAY :

*President*, Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Chairman of the Vermont Gettysburg Commission.

*Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. S. Smart, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

*Marshal*, Colonel Thomas O. Seaver of Woodstock.

*Assistant Marshals*, Major Cornelius H. Forbes, Henry O. Clark.

### THE PROCESSION.

The procession was formed on the city square at 10 o'clock a. m., and moved to the battlefield in the following order :

Marshal and Aids.

Gettysburg Grand Army Band.

Vermont Veterans on foot, escorting the National and State Officials and guests.

Governor and State Officers of Vermont, the Secretary of War and Staff Officers, the Orator of the Day, Chaplain, Monument Commissioners, Officers of the Battlefield Association, Generals who commanded Vermont troops in the War of the Rebellion, and other distinguished guests, in carriages.

Citizens on foot.

A stand suitably decorated with the national colors had been erected near the State Monument, upon Hancock avenue. The die of the monument, which lifted its tall and graceful shaft high into the air above, bore on its front wreaths of laurel, ivy and roses, the gift of the Vermont Veterans' Association of Boston. Upon the arrival of the procession, the stand was occupied by Governor

Dillingham, Secretary of War Redfield Proctor, Senator Edmunds, Ex-Governors Ormsbee and Barstow, Judge W. G. Veazey of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Lieut. Governor U. A. Woodbury, State Treasurer W. H. Dubois, Secretary of State C. W. Porter, State Auditor E. H. Powell, Adjutant General T. S. Peck, Quartermaster General W. H. Gilmore, Hon. J. G. McCullough, Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, Gen. E. H. Ripley, Prof. J. W. Churchill, two of the daughters of Gen. Stannard—Mrs. W. L. Stone and Miss Katharine Stannard, Col. John B. Bachelder, President H. W. McKnight of Pennsylvania College, Lieutenants G. W. Hooker and G. G. Benedict of Gen. Stannard's Staff, and other prominent citizens. The wives of many of the gentlemen named were also seated upon the stand. The audience, of Vermonters and citizens of other States, were grouped in front.

### THE PUBLIC EXERCISES.

President Ormsbee called the assemblage to order and the Exercises of the occasion opened with an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Dr. Smart.

The monuments was then presented to the Battlefield Memorial Association, by Gov. Dillingham.

### GOVERNOR DILLINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association :*

As we assemble here to-day, and in the afterlight of a quarter century consider the character of the late conflict between opposing sections of our beloved country, and remember that upon this field the greatest battle of the war was fought, in the result of which more than any other, interests were involved affecting not only the integrity of our Union but the maintenance of free institutions the world over, we are awed by a sense of its importance as an incident in the world's history, and are filled with devout thanksgiving that in the time of greatest need our country had defenders who, appreciating the value of their heritage, were invincible in their purpose to preserve the liberties bequeathed to them by their fathers.

The contest here waged was between the spirit of freedom and the spirit of oppression, and the success of a century of effort in the

cause of human rights depended in a large measure upon its results. In it the sons of Vermont had a conspicuous part and contributed in a signal degree to the glorious result. Inheriting the courage of those who fought with Allen and Warner, possessing the intense love of liberty that has been the heritage of our people, representing a State that in its birth was dedicated to freedom and whose history was an inspiration to high purposes and heroic deeds, and believing that the strength and safety of our free institutions rested in the maintenance of a union between all the States, they were found where the battle was the hottest, striking blows for liberty, and they saw the opposing host surge back defeated never again to approach so near the goal of their misguided ambition.

In grateful recognition of their services, Vermont has raised this monument to commemorate the valor of all her sons who served upon this field, and has erected others to indicate the spots where they were engaged.

May the memories they arouse be a hallowed influence in the lives of all who shall in future years visit this spot, inspiring sentiments of intense loyalty to country and devotion to constitutional liberty.

Gentlemen: The pleasant duty is mine, in behalf of the State of Vermont, to commit these monuments to the care of the patriotic organization which you so worthily represent.

Judge Wheelock G. Veasey, in behalf of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, of which he is a member, accepted the monuments, in the following words :

#### COL. VEAZEY'S ADDRESS.

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When the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association invited Vermont, in common with other states, to erect monuments on this field in honor of her sons who fought here, it impliedly pledged itself to become the guardian of such monuments. In pursuance of that implied pledge this Association now cheerfully renews the same in express terms, and accepts the trust, in full appreciation of the responsibility which it incurs.

Having myself been one of the Vermont commissioners who acted for the State in the work of selecting and deciding upon designs, preparing inscriptions, contracting for the execution, and settling the question of location of the five monuments which Vermont this day dedicates, it would be unbecoming in me to speak in any personal sense of the quality or appropriateness of these structures, or of the honorable and important service which the men performed on the different parts of this great field, in memory of

whom and of their deeds these structures are erected. But the directors of this Association have selected me from their number to speak officially for them today, and have directed me to say in their behalf that they have noted from first to last the patient acquiescence of the Vermont Commission in those restrictive rules and regulations, especially as to material, location and inscriptions, which the Association had adopted for general application, though the necessity and wisdom of them would not be easily apparent to persons not familiar with the causes that made such rules a necessity. The directors desire to express their appreciation and gratitude for the intelligent consideration which the Commission from Vermont has always exhibited in all correspondence and negotiations between them.

The directors further advise me to say that, in accepting this trust, they recognize the high quality of the service which was performed by the various Vermont organizations at vital points of the battle, and the excellence and appropriateness of the structures erected to commemorate that service and the men who performed it. They recognize that a State whose military force was so nearly wholly engaged in this battle, as was that of Vermont, should have a monument here not limited to single organizations, but dedicated to the honor of all.

Within a short radius from one spot on this extended battle field, many things occurred of the greatest historic interest and importance. It was here that the battle culminated at the close of three days of fierce and desperate conflict. It was here that history has recorded that the rebellion touched its high water mark, and in the sense intended by the statement it is a true record. It was here that Hancock and Stannard stood on the extreme front of the Union lines, until they received the ugly wounds that nearly cost them their lives; and even then refused to be taken from the field until the shouts of victory rang from Cemetery Hill to Round Top. It was here that the Second Vermont brigade stood in what turned out to be the pivotal point of the battle, several rods to the front of the general battle line, and in the gap between Pickett and Wilcox, and swung first to the right and charged into the flank of Pickett's division, and then swung back to the left and charged into the flank of Wilcox. It was in this last movement by the sturdy sons of Vermont that the final desperate onset of the enemy in this momentous battle was crushed.

The directors of the Association concurred with the Commission that this was the one spot where Vermont's monument should stand. Copied as it was after a model which Grecian genius produced two thousand years ago, and which has stood the test of the centuries since as the most perfect model of monumental architecture; built of solid granite, taken from the same Green Mountains that bristled with thinking bayonets when rebellion threatened the

nation's life; surmounted by the figure in bronze of Vermont's great volunteer soldier, overlooking the field of his most brilliant achievement, with the same calm, but determined expression that was on his face when he saw the great charging column steadily moving down upon his little command, and when he seized, as with the inspiration of genius, the advantage which his position afforded; the directors recognize that this structure fittingly and nobly commemorates the men in whose honor it is erected, and appreciate the high duty resting upon the Association to preserve it in its beauty and glory.

The directors also desire me to say that in like degree do they recognize their duty as to the other monuments which Vermont has erected in especial honor and commemoration of the several organizations of the State respectively, on other parts of this memorable field.

From the summit of Round Top to the Taneytown Pike, guarding the left flank of the army, and at the same time within ready call of any other portion of the line, as a reserve, was the position of the First Vermont brigade, whose history is commensurate with that of the Potomac army, and whose fame is unsurpassed in military annals. On that line, on the avenue bearing the name of their corps commander, the great Sedgwick, is the lion in granite, a fitting type of the courage and quality of the brigade, aroused by the noise of the battle, and ready to spring on the prey that should venture to cross its path.

In front of Round Top the First Vermont cavalry followed the heroic Farnsworth in that reckless, but most gallant, charge upon the lines of Law's infantry brigade; a charge as certainly into the jaws of death as that of the cavalry at Balaklava, but most important, and perhaps absolutely essential, as a flank movement to relieve the pressure on the left centre, upon which Pickett's and the other divisions of Longstreet's corps were making their renowned charges. This is the well selected location for a monument to the brave riders in eighty-six battles and engagements of the war in which they participated.

Away to the front, beyond Seminary Ridge, from which the enemy made his famous assaults on the second and third days of the battle, a Vermont company in the First regiment of United States Sharpshooters, discovered and developed the movement of Longstreet to gain the Round Tops and turn the Union left flank, on the second day of the battle, and, with their comrades of that regiment, delayed the movement by skillful and hard fighting, until dispositions were made by Gen. Sickles to meet it. On that extreme front fittingly stands an elegant marble column to tell the story to generations to come of the gallant and important service of these brave riflemen.

Between that and the cavalry monument, near the Slyder House, another historic point of this field, two other companies of Vermont Sharpshooters, in the Second regiment of that famous command, first received the advance of Longstreet's corps, as it swept like a tornado from the crest of Seminary Ridge into the ravine between the Round Tops, which has been appropriately designated as the "Devil's Den," and there those skilled marksmen clung with such pertinacity and until so enveloped by the foe on front and flanks, as to have acquired for the place the sobriquet of the "hornet's nest." There, carved in granite, a hornet's nest, with appropriate inscriptions, silently but potently tells the story of heroic duty, for this little force of determined patriots.

Speaking for the directors, whom I now represent, these brief allusions are made that the representatives of the Green Mountain State may know that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association has not overlooked the fact that the descendants of Allen and Warner and the other heroes who held our mountain fastnesses in the stormy days of the revolution, made on this field one of the grandest pages of American history; and that it is in full appreciation of this fact that the Association accepts the sacred trust now reposed in it by the noble State that never failed in patriotic duty.

When Col. Veazey had finished, the band played the Star Spangled Banner, after which Senator Edmunds delivered the oration of the day.

### SENATOR EDMUNDS'S ORATION.

*Fellow Citizens:*

To-day, on a battle-field in the great State founded by William Penn, the foremost man of peace, we dedicate the monument our small and distant State, the child of war, erects to the memory of her soldiers, who shared somewhat conspicuously in the great and decisive battle that in 1863, very near the anniversary of the founding of the republic, was fought to victory for liberty and law along the now sunny and silent vales and hillsides where it stands, among many similar memorials, *pars inter pares*.

In the great drama of the world's progress, scenes and characters change rapidly. The time is not far past—a mere span in the history of civilization, when the fair landscapes we now behold filled with homes of an intelligent, free and prosperous people, were part of a vast wilderness of forests, desolate in everything save the untouched exuberance of nature and the presence of the savage and nomadic Indian. A little later the Anglo-Saxon came and the forests and the Indian gave way to the slow advance of farms and shops, of churches and of schools. A little later these young socie-

ties were engaged in a mortal struggle of arms to relieve themselves from tyranny and oppression, and to establish for themselves and their posterity forever a government in which the security of private property, personal liberty, and freedom of thought and speech should be the corner-stones—a commonwealth of equal rights in union with other commonwealths, and a union of the people of all in a nation. All these transitions were, though rapid when seen in the perspective of history, slow, painful and costly in detail; the hardships of immigration and pioneer life, the dangers and disasters from hostile savages, the jealousies and feuds of personal ambition and discontent, touched somewhere almost daily, the life of the colonial period:—the struggles of inexperienced, ill-clothed, and ill-fed and poorly armed soldiers, made still more difficult by the want of real unity and confidence between the new-born States of the Confederation, characterized the war period of the Revolution; and the re-formation of the government, when independence of the British crown had been achieved, into a government of the people as well as of the States, with the adjustment of boundaries, debts and taxation, marked the period of the early years of our established republic as one of the most critical that had yet appeared in the history of the continent. At last the hopes of patriots began to be realized, and the several States of the perfected union entered upon a career of development and prosperity in the proportion—and no other—to the fundamental principles and practice upon which the State governments were founded and carried on.

The States in which equal laws were equally administered for the preservation of the just liberties and equal rights of all the people far outstripped those in which slavery was a feature of the social and political system, in every element and step of civilized progress.

The inevitable culmination of these politically connected but hostile social systems came in the rebellion of 1861. It lasted long enough, under the Providence of God, to enable the friends of liberty for all the human race to eradicate by just and lawful means the crime and curse of slavery from its place—secure before—in the governmental systems of all the States that still continued it, and to put all the people of all the States upon the common footing of equal civil and political rights. Thenceforth, there must be in law, and might and ought to be in practice, one people, and a union of States whose laws in respect of intrinsic human rights, which our declaration of independence asserted, were everywhere alike.

The immediate origin of the rebellion is familiar to us all. The slave-holding States repudiated the confessedly fair and constitutional election of a president who believed in liberty for all, and who, it was certain, would not promote the interests of a slave

system, or defend them beyond such clear line of duty as the constitution imposed upon him. On this ground and this alone the rebellion—under the false name of secession—which President Jackson had obliterated 30 years before, was inaugurated and carried on. It was unique. I believe such a rebellion was without a precedent or parallel in any country at any time. In the abundance of struggles against the constituted authority of states and kings, I am sure none can be found in which the effort was to overthrow a government devoted to lawful liberty and to build one whose chief cornerstone and whose sole reason to be, was the preservation and maintenance of human bondage.

It was to defend and maintain the national government against such an assault that our citizen soldiers,—as well as the brave and patriotic of other States—left their avocations of peace in farm and shop and store, in school and office and pulpit, and came to this and many other fields of conflict, and gave their lives to a cause that can never become unworthy or obsolete, and won a wreath of honor that can never fade.

But even now, after a quarter of a century, it is apparent that the full and final benefit and beneficence of the great sacrifice is not yet reached. In many of the old slave-holding commonwealths there has existed, and continues to be methodically practiced, a systematized repression of the liberated race and of those white citizens who defend its rights of free speech and lawful voting, and which not only robs the citizens of all other States of the full weight of their just and lawful influence in the legislation of the country, but which, in its various forms of fraud, tyranny, violence and cruelty, sets at naught those essential principles of social order and morality, without the practice of which no free and Christian society can exist. These things affect the welfare and the true life of every part of the republic : and it is the duty of every citizen of whatever race, creed or party, to exert himself to bring them to an end. Until secure and peaceful freedom and equality, both political and civil, come to every citizen of every State, these monuments will not have shown their full and true significance.

I am not reviving what flippant and wily politicians are so fond of calling “the bitterness and hatreds of the war.” There never have been any such sentiments in the hearts of the citizens who stood for the unity of their country, other or further than an intense dislike of a rebellion prosecuted for the perpetuation of human slavery, and the hatred, then and now, of cruelty, tyranny and oppression. I pray that such sentiments may continue earnest and active in the hearts and minds of men, for they are inseparable from the love of truth and justice and liberty. It was the inspiration of such sentiments that led the Vermonters and the patriots of other States to this great battlefield, and our memorial to them will not

be complete until such sentiments are realized in the fullest sense in every part of the republic.

To the memory of those of our own citizens who fell here in the critical battle of the war, of those who fell on the other fields, of those who perished in the line of duty anywhere, and to the honor of those who still survive the great contest, our sturdy and steadfast State erects this shaft, formed from the granite of her own Green Mountains and surmounted by the bronze image of one of her heroic sons who commanded her troops on this field. Long may it stand secure, with its associated monuments, not only as a memorial of heroic deeds for liberty and justice and true republican government, but as an inspiration to us and to all who shall come after us in future time, to devote themselves, against whatever temptations and in spite of whatever peril or adversity, to the defence and extension of liberty, justice and equal rights among men. Thus there will be always for our country—and we may hope in the not far future for every other—a career whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace.

The speakers were listened to with marked attention and they were frequently interrupted by applause.

The poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland, was then read by Professor James W. Churchill of Andover, Mass.

GETTYSBURG—1863—1889.

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BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

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I.

Brothers, is this the spot?  
Let the drums cease to beat:  
Let the tread of marching feet,  
With the clash and clang of steel  
And the trumpet's long appeal,  
(Cry of joy and sob of pain  
In its passionate refrain)  
Cease awhile,  
Nor beguile  
Thoughts that would rehearse the story  
Of the past's remembered glory:—  
Thoughts that would revive to-day  
Stern War's rude, imperious sway,—  
Waken battle's fiery glow,  
With its ardor and its woe,  
With its wild, exulting thrills,  
With the rush of mighty wills,  
And the strength to do and dare:—  
Born of passion and of prayer !

II.

Let the present fade away,  
And the splendors of to-day :  
For our hearts within us burn  
As our glances backward turn.  
What rare memories awaken  
As the tree of life is shaken,  
And its storied branches blow  
In the winds of long ago !  
Do ye not remember, brothers,  
Ere the war days how t'was said  
Grand, heroic days were over  
And proud chivalry was dead ?  
Still we saw the glittering lances  
Gleaming through the old romances,  
Still beheld the watch-fires burning  
On the cloudy heights of Time :  
And from fields that they had won  
When the stormy fight was done  
Saw victorious knights returning  
Flushed with triumph's joy sublime !  
For the light of song and story  
Kindled with supernal glory  
Plains where ancient heroes fought :  
And illumined, with a splendor  
Rare and magical and tender,  
All the mighty deeds they wrought.  
But we thought the sword of battle,  
Long unused, had lost its glow,  
And the sullen war-gods slumbered  
Where their altar-fires burned low !

III.

Was the nation dull and sodden,  
Buried in material things ?  
'Twas the chrysalis awaiting  
The sure stirring of its wings !  
For when rang the thrilling war-cry  
Over all the startled land,  
And the fiery cross of battle,  
Flaming, sped from hand to hand  
Then how fared it, O my brothers ?  
Were men false or craven then  
Did they falter ?  
Did they palter ?  
Did they question why or when ?  
Oh, the story shall be told  
Until earth itself is old :  
How from mountain and from glen  
More than thrice ten thousand men  
Heard the challenge of the foe,  
Heard the nation's cry of woe,  
Heard the summoning to arms,  
And the battle's loud alarms !  
In tumultuous surprise.  
Lo, their answer rent the skies :

And its quick and strong heart-thrills  
Rocked the everlasting hills !  
Forth from blossoming fields they sped  
To the fields with carnage red ;  
Left the plowshare standing still,  
Left the bench, the forge, the mill,  
Left the quiet walks of trade  
And the quarry's marble shade,  
Left the pulpit and the court,  
Careless ease and idle sport,  
Left the student's cloistered halls  
In the old, gray college walls,  
Left young love-dreams, dear and sweet,  
War's stern front, unblenched to meet !  
Oh, the strange and sad amaze  
Of those unforgotten days.  
When the boys whom we had guided,  
Nursed and loved, caressed and chided,  
Suddenly, as in a night,  
Sprang to manhood's proudest height :  
And with calmly smiling lips,  
As who life's rarest goblet sips,  
Dauntless, with unhurried breath,  
Marched to danger and death !

IV.

Soldiers, is this the spot ?  
Fair the scene is, calm and fair,  
In this still October air ;—  
Far blue hills look gently down  
On the happy tranquil town,  
And the ridges nearer by  
Steeped in autumn sunshine lie.  
Laden orchards, smiling fields,  
Rich in all that nature yields,  
Bright streams winding in and out  
Fertile meadows round about,  
Lowing herds and hum of bee,  
Birds that flit from tree to tree,  
Children's voices ringing clear,  
All we touch or see or hear,  
—Fruit of gold in silver set—  
Tell of joy and peace. And yet—  
Soldiers, is this the spot  
That can never be forgot ?  
Was it here that shot and shell  
Poured as from the mouth of hell,  
Drenched the shrinking, trembling plain  
With a flood of fiery rain ?  
Was it here the awful wonder  
Of the cannon's crashing thunder  
Shook the affrighted hills, and made  
Even the stolid rocks afraid ?  
Was it here an armed host,  
Like two clouds where lightnings play,  
Or two oceans, tempest tossed,  
Clashed and mingled in the fray ?  
Here that 'mid the din and smoke,

Roar of guns and sabre stroke,  
Tramp of furious steeds, where moan  
Horse and rider, both o'erthrown,  
Lurid fires and battle yell.  
Forty thousand brave men fell?

V.

O brothers, words are weak !  
What tongue shall dare to speak ?  
Even song itself grows dumb  
In this high presence.— Come  
Forth, ye whose ashes lie  
Under this arching sky !  
Speak ye in accents clear,  
Words that we fain would hear !  
Tell us when your dim eyes,  
Holy with sacrifice,  
Looked through the battle smoke  
Up to the skies :—

Tell us, ye valiant dead,  
When your souls starward fled,  
How from the portals far  
Where the immortals are,  
Chieftains and vikings old,  
Heroes and warriors bold,  
Men whom old Homer sung,  
Men of each age and tongue,  
Knights from a thousand fields  
Bearing their blazoned shields  
Thronged forth to meet you !  
Tell us how, floating down,  
Each with a martyr's crown,  
They who had kept the faith,  
Grandly defying death,  
They who for conscience's sake  
Felt their firm heartstrings break,  
They who for truth and right  
Unshrinking fought the fight,  
They who through fire and flame  
Passed on to deathless fame

Hastened to greet you !  
Tell how they welcomed you,  
Hailed and applauded you,  
Claimed you as comrades true,  
Brave as the world e'er knew :  
Led your triumphant feet  
Up to the highest seat,  
Crowned ye with amaranth,  
Laurel and palm !

VI.

Alas, Alas ! They speak not !  
The silence deep they break not !  
Heaven keep its martyred ones.  
Beyond or moon or suns :  
And Valhalla keep her braves,—  
Leaving to us their graves !

Then let these graves speak for them  
As long as the wind sweeps o'er them !  
As long as the sentinel ridges  
Keep guard on either hand ;  
As long as the hills they fought for  
Like silent watch-towers stand !

VII.

Yet not of them alone  
Round each memorial stone  
Shall the proud breezes whisper as they pass,  
Rustling the faded leaves  
On chilly autumn eves  
And swaying tenderly the sheltering grass !  
O ye who on this field  
Knew not the joy to yield  
Your young, glad lives in glorious conflict up,  
Ye who as bravely fought,  
Ye who as grandly wrought,  
Draining with them war's bitter cup,  
As long as stars endure  
And God and Truth are sure,  
While Love still claims its own,  
While Honor holds its throne  
And Valor hath a name,  
Still shall these stony pages  
Repeat to all the ages  
The story of your fame !

VIII.

O beautiful one, my Country,  
Thou fairest daughter of Time,  
To-day are thine eyes unclouded  
In the light of faith sublime !  
No thunder of battle appals thee ;  
From thy woe thou hast found release ;  
From the graves of thy sons steals only  
This one soft whisper,—“ PEACE !”

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The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight, President of Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg.

The exercises were all of the highest interest. The addresses held the closest attention of the numerous audience. The oration produced a deep impression and was applauded to the echo. The poem was read with strong feeling and very fine effect by Prof. Churchill, and thrilled and touched every hearer. And it was the general verdict of the many intelligent citizens of Gettysburg who were present, that among the many similar occasions of the kind which had occurred upon the Battlefield, not one had been marked by more dignified, fitting and impressive exercises.

The procession now formed again, and moved to Little Round Top, at the foot of which an ample lunch was served to the Vermonters and their guests. Moving thence to the summit of Little Round Top, Col. John B. Batchelder of Massachusetts, the historian and statistician of the Battle of Gettysburg, explained, in a clear and comprehensive manner, the various movements of the two armies on the second and third days of the battle, with especial reference to the parts taken by the Vermont troops. The company then moved to the monument of the First Vermont Brigade, on Sedgwick Avenue. Halting around the granite lion, they were addressed by Col. T. O. Seaver, as follows :

#### ADDRESS OF COL. T. O. SEAVER.

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##### *Comrades and Citizens of Vermont :*

It is indeed most fitting that a grateful country should mark with enduring bronze or granite, the spot where its sons, in the fore front of hottest battle have offered their lives to preserve its integrity and maintain its honor. By such offerings its history is enriched and its character ennobled.

At Bunker Hill, that great stone finger, pointing up to heaven, in simple unuttered language tells the story of the Revolution.

We recognize the gratitude of our State, which has moved it to set up over yonder that beautiful granite column, which has already been dedicated in such impressive manner and by such appropriate speech. We all realize how appropriate it is, that it should stand there, on the very spot where the valor of her sons was so conspicuously displayed, on that historic day and field, which they so gallantly helped to win.

I think I correctly voice the sentiment of the Old Brigade, in saying, that whatsoever of credit we may think ourselves entitled to, for battles fought on other fields, or deeds done otherwheres, we have and claim no part of the renown won by Vermont on the battle slopes of Gettysburg. That renown was won by the soldiers of the Second Brigade ; and we are too jealous of our own honor to wish to lessen theirs by sharing it.

But when I come back from that perilous ridge, to this spot where the First Vermont Brigade (and, but for this field I should have said, The Vermont Brigade) was arrayed on that long to be remembered third day of July, 1863, I almost feel as if fate was

mocking that grand old battle column, in that the fine old regiments of which it was made up, veterans of well nigh two score bloody fields, should at last be remembered by a monument set up on a field where they fired never a hostile gun nor once looked their foe in the face.

And so here, at the dedication of a monument to The Old Brigade, what can I say? Its history is of the history of Vermont during the war, made up not by the books it has written, but by the deeds it wrought. Its character is shown in the thinned ranks of its survivors, and in the number of its dead on its battlefields. On one fine day in May, down across the Rappahannock, in the tangled thickets of the Wilderness, each one of its five regiments left more men dead on the field than all the Vermont regiments together lost at Gettysburg.

Vermont had eighteen regiments in the service. The roll of her killed in battle is seventeen hundred and three. Of this number, nine hundred and seventy-eight were of the Old Brigade. The simplest, baldest statement of these historic facts, is the most eloquent description of its character that human lips can utter.

In the early morning of July 2, 1863, we were at Manchester, 34 miles east of Gettysburg; we marched all day to the music of the guns, and at five o'clock in the afternoon of that hot, scorching day we were here. The next morning it was said that Gen. Hood was about to march around the southern flank of this mountain, and that we were here to "receive him in due and ancient form."

He never came. We never thought he could come. The obstructions in his way would have proved very great.

All through that long summer's day we lay here and listened to the roar of more than two hundred guns that seemed to rock the solid earth to its centre. The Army of the Potomac is fighting a great battle and we not in it; and so we rest and try to realize as best we can, that "they also serve, who only stand and wait."

Long before set of sun, the field was ours. It was the beginning of the end of that gigantic effort to destroy this Nation.

We gratefully accept this monument set up here, where Vermont has placed it, as a token of the esteem in which she holds the Old Brigade; and we are not unmindful of its artistic beauty and the poetic significance of the sculptured figure that crowns its summit. In it and by it the Artist has sought, and we think not unsuccessfully, to typify the character of the Old Brigade. We hope that those who know us best, will most easily discern its truth.

And finally as we leave it here in trust to the Battlefield Association, we hope that in all the coming years, as our children in their pilgrimages from their distant States, shall visit this spot, they may find in the contemplation of this structure and the mighty

events here enacted, something that shall remind them of the value of their country, and of the cost at which its integrity was preserved, and so shall be sealed their own devotion to its honor and its flag.

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The procession then moved to the Cavalry monument on Kilpatrick Avenue, where Gen. William Wells gave a concise and interesting description of the part taken by the First Vermont Cavalry, and especially of the famous cavalry charge, under Gen. Farnsworth, in which Gen. Wells, then Major of the First Vermont Cavalry, commanded a battalion and rode at Farnsworth's side into the lines of Law's Confederate Brigade. Captain C. H. Parsons, of Natural Bridge, Va., who also commanded a battalion of the First Vermont Cavalry and was wounded in the charge, further described Farnsworth's charge and the death of its leader.

Thence the company moved to the monument to Companies E and H, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, near the Slyder house, where Capt. Curtis Abbott of Company H. described the reception given by the Sharpshooters to Law's brigade at that point, in which he took part. Moving thence to the marble monument to Company F, First U. S. Sharpshooters, west of the Emmitsburg Road, the company halted in front of it, and listened to Sergeant Cassius Peck of Brookfield, who described the movements and service of the company on that field, and to Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Y. W. Ripley of the 1st U. S. S., who, after some brief remarks, introduced Capt. Merriam of Company F, who spoke of the part taken by Company F in the morning engagement of July 2, 1863.

This closed the public exercises and the assembly dispersed, all who were privileged to be present having been profoundly interested and impressed by the sights and utterances of the day. A special train next day conveyed the Vermonters to New York, whence they sought their homes.



# APPENDIX.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions in money were made by citizens of Vermont :

J. G. McCullough, North Bennington.....	\$200 00
F. B. Jennings, North Bennington.....	100 00
Frederick Billings, Woodstock.....	500 00
A. B. Valentine, Bennington.....	100 00
C. S. Page, Hyde Park.....	100 00
B. B. Smalley, Burlington.....	100 00
U. A. Woodbury, Burlington.....	50 00
B. D. Harris, Brattleboro.....	50 00
H. G. Root, Bennington.....	25 00
L. K. Fuller, Brattleboro.....	100 00
N. F. Cabot, Brattleboro.....	25 00
H. Mann, Jr., Wilmington.....	25 00
J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans.....	500 00
George F. Edmunds, Burlington.....	50 00
Justin S. Morrill, Strafford.....	100 00
Horace Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.....	100 00
A. E. Rankin, St. Johnsbury.....	100 00
J. S. Newton, Brattleboro.....	5 00
John C. Stearns, Bradford.....	10 00
Hoyt H. Wheeler, Brattleboro.....	20 00
Hugh H. Baxter, Rutland.....	100 00
E. Henry Powell, Richford.....	50 00
Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.....	50 00
Simeon Allen, Fair Haven.....	50 00
P. E. Chase, Mechanicsville.....	25 00
Cyrus Jennings, Hubbardton.....	25 00
L. G. Hinckley, Chelsea.....	25 00
P. W. Clement, Rutland.....	25 00
W. A. Crombie, Burlington.....	50 00
J. W. Stewart, Middlebury.....	100 00
A. F. Walker, Rutland.....	25 00

Total money contributions in Vermont,.....	\$2,785 00
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Following is a list of money contributions made by former residents of Vermont, now living in other States :

O. S. A. Sprague, Chicago.....	\$50 00
Pacific Coast Association Native Sons of Vermont.....	\$158 50

The subscribers to this latter were :

J. McM. Shafter .....	\$20 00
P. J. Shafter .....	5 00
Thomas McConnell .....	20 00
Miss R. A. Jewell .....	1 00
A. O. Colton .....	5 00
Dr. A. G. Soule .....	5 00
Wm. J. Somers .....	5 00
H. L. Dodge .....	20 00
Chas. Webb Howard .....	20 00
Wm. G. Barrett .....	5 00
Alex. G. Hawes .....	5 00
W. E. Belcher .....	5 00
C. D. Ladd .....	2 50
S. M. Collins .....	5 00
R. Vandercook .....	5 00
H. B. Williams .....	20 00
A. W. Scott .....	5 00
Luther C. Dodge .....	5 00
Total .....	\$158 50

Members of Vermont Association in Boston

\$170 00

Following are the subscriptions, each being for ten dollars :

H. O. Houghton,	Edmund H. Bennett,
Walbridge A. Field,	James M. Gleason,
Clyde D. V. Hunt,	J. H. Benton, Jr.
Geo. N. Carpenter,	John P. Squire,
Alden Speare,	Guy Lamkin,
H. J. Boardman,	P. O'M. Edson,
Herbert E. Hill,	Reuben Greeve,
Samuel Cutler,	Wm. P. Shreve.
Total 17, making \$170 00.	

Total money contributions, .....	\$3,163 50
Gifts of material and labor :	
Rush C. Hawkins, New York, drawing of	
State monument .....	\$ 50 00
Ripley Sons, Rutland, towards Co. F, 1st	
U. S. S. monument .....	700 00
Total .....	\$750 00
Total gifts of material and labor .....	\$750 00
Total contributions .....	\$3,913 50

“ A LION IN THE PATH.”

A WORK OF BOSTON ARTISTS PROCURED BY VERMONT FOR GETTYSBURG.

[*From the Boston Transcript, May 20, 1889.*]

As previously mentioned in the Transcript, Vermont is to honor her sons who fought at Gettysburg by erecting five monuments upon the field. One will stand where the Second Vt. Brigade under Stannard made the famous and effective charge upon Pickett's flank. This will be a Corinthian column, surmounted by a bronze statue of Stannard by Karl Gerhardt, and will stand sixty-six feet high. Three others of smaller size but attractive design will mark the positions of sharpshooters and cavalry, and the fifth will be placed where the First Brigade under General Lewis A. Grant guarded the left Union flank, east of Round Top.

Fortunately or unfortunately for that brigade, it had no fighting to do at Gettysburg, though it had marched thirty-two miles in a day to get into the fight, but General Meade expected a powerful attack on his left and rear on the morning of the third day of the battle, and he placed this brigade where they would be the first to meet it. The attack, however, was made on the left centre, a mile to their right and rear, and these hardy veterans, distinguished in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to that time, chafed in inaction within half an hour's march of the exciting event. But their service was important, and the scene of it is to be marked in a singularly befitting manner.

A majestic lion in a half-rising posture will be placed upon a pedestal inscribed with the brigade's record. It will stand at the centre of their position, on what is now known as Sedgwick avenue, and will face south. Charles W. Reed, the well-known Boston figure artist, who served in Bigelow's battery and afterwards as an engineer on Warren's staff, was asked by the Vermont commissioners to make a drawing suggestive of the story above set forth. He approved their idea of a lion, and proceeded to make an elaborate study of the lions of nature and art. His drawing has been modelled in clay by Messrs. Beattie and Brooks, who are at work this summer in a studio at South Quincy. This morning the model was officially inspected and accepted, as well it may have been, for it is highly creditable as a work of art. It is unlike any of the great lions of art in pose and expression, but it is true to the idea it expresses, and very true to Nature. The lions of Sir Edward Landseer, grouped about the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, London, are couchant. The lion and lioness of Barye are not exactly rampant, but on the walk. This lion of Reed's is half rampant and nerved to the utmost, his head erect and turned to the tumult of battle, his brawny forearms straightened, and his body lifted, while his mane and tail and all the muscles of his body stand out instinct with animation and power. The sculptors appear to have been very faithful to the sketch, which is greatly to their credit, and in making the technical developement in clay they have shown ability and the effects of thorough training, and have adapted their work to the material in which it is to be executed. It might be ambitious, or at least premature, to say that this lion will become recognized as worthy to take rank with the animal sculpture that has made a few men famous, but there can be no doubt it will stand honorably conspicuous at Gettysburg. The Carrick Brothers of St. Johnsbury, who have already executed considerable good work, will have the delicate duty of faithfully reproducing this model in stone.

## LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED MEN

WHO COULD NOT BE PRESENT AT THE DEDICATION.

The following letters were among those received by the Monument Commission:

FROM PRESIDENT HARRISON.

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 26, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., extending to me on behalf of the State of Vermont an invitation to attend on October 9th, the exercises connected with the dedication of the monuments erected by your State to commemorate the valor of her soldiers so conspicuously exhibited in the battle of Gettysburg. The occasion is one so full of interest that it would give me great pleasure to accept the invitation so cordially extended, but my public engagements will, I fear, compel my presence in Washington.

With great respect, very truly yours.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Gov. W. P. DILLINGHAM,  
Waterbury, Vt.

FROM VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON,

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1889.

My dear Sir,—I find upon my return from Washington your esteemed favor of the 20th inst. I regret extremely that previous engagements render it impossible for me to avail myself of the invitation with which I have been honored at your hands by the State of Vermont and the Commission, to be present on the occasion of the dedication of the monuments erected on the historic field of Gettysburg, to commemorate the valor of the sons in my native State who gave their lives that the nation might live.

The ceremony will be a deeply interesting one and I shall be with you in spirit if not in person. With thanks for the cordial terms of which you have been pleased to convey the invitation, and renewed regrets,

I have the honor to be very faithfully and truly yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

His Excellency, W. P. DILLINGHAM,  
Governor of the State of Vermont.

FROM PRESIDENT MATTHEW H. BUCKHAM.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,  
BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 2, 1889.

Dear Sir,—Every true Vermonter will be with you in sympathy as you meet next Wednesday on the historic battle-ground of Gettysburg "to erect monuments to Vermont valor," as your invitation so happily expresses your mission on that occasion. Many times in the history of mankind has valor been devoted to the service of a righteous cause on a great battlefield, but never has a nobler valor been devoted to a holier cause than when on that memorable day the sons of Vermont, in the cause of union and freedom, threw themselves on the flank of the rebel army at Gettysburg. Then and there the rebellion met its fate. In the glory of that culminating act of heroic patriotism the soldiers of many States had a share; but none better deserve praise and gratitude and every token and pledge of undying remembrance

that the men of our own Green Mountain State. If ever since the days of Ethan Allen and the Revolution it has been an honor to be a Green Mountain Boy, much more is it an honor now since Stannard's brigade has shown to the world what a small number of men of high character, well commanded, can accomplish on a great battlefield. To commemorate worthily such deeds of such men is a great and sacred duty. The names of the men to whom this duty has been entrusted is a guaranty that it will be fittingly performed.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW H. BUCKHAM.

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE,  
of the Monument Commission.

FROM GEN. ANDREW COWAN, OF COWAN'S BATTERY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.

HON. E. J. ORMSBEE :—I regret that I am unable to be present at the dedication of the monuments to the Vermont regiments at Gettysburg. My warmest greeting, especially to the comrades of the old Vermont brigade; I love its name, and honor the men whose devotion, endurance and heroism made it glorious. I witnessed the valor of Stannard's men on Cemetery Ridge. You have raised no monument high enough and no eulogy will be eloquent enough to do justice to that splendid achievement of the Vermont soldiers at Gettysburg.

ANDREW COWAN.













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